

## BARRE DAILY TIMES

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FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

Atmospherically speaking, yesterday was Yeaster day also.

"Runs" auto on green stuff and water," says a newspaper heading. That must mean the "long green."

Charles W. Fairbanks seems to be running for president cut in Indiana, but not much of anywhere else.

Henry Ford is taking his first lessons in the political primary class. We know it because he informs us he is waiting for the "voice of the people" before consenting to run for the presidency. The first thing a politician has to do is to clarify his bearing apparatus, and he goes through the process of clarification by listening intently for his master's voice. Sometimes he hears it.

Evidently the Rutland papers forgot to congratulate ex-Governor John A. Mead on his 75th birthday anniversary, which occurred Thursday, April 20.—Bartlett's Reformer.

It seems to have escaped notice quite generally throughout the state; but perhaps it is not too late for ex-Governor Mead's friends to extend their congratulations.

The new principal of the Johnson Normal school to succeed Dr. A. G. Parks has a record of much training for the position which she is to assume in the Vermont educational system, having been engaged in fitting herself for upwards of 15 years, during which period she was employed as a teacher for short intervals. Miss Besie Bacon Goodrich of Kalamazoo, Mich., comes to an important work in Vermont with abundance of preparation.

It was grievously ungenerous for ex-Editor Arthur Howard to come up into Vermont, find out Vermonters' weak points in an eight months' swirl and then go back to Massachusetts and tell about them, as he did in a certain Boston newspaper on April 23. However, Vermonters will have to admit that ex-Editor Howard was a most cheerful fellow as long as things were coming his way. That he scoured when things went against him hardly obliterates the bright light which his cheerfulness spread among us. Vermont will continue to get hearty amusement when ex-Editor Howard is mentioned.

The hazard of driving an automobile on country roads was illustrated in the town of Lyndon Saturday evening when a machine slipped off the road in turning out for a team and turned turtle at the bottom of the ditch, pinning down three occupants of the vehicle. The condition of the roads, other than the main highways, is so treacherous following the withdrawal of the frost from the ground that it is not safe to get out of the travel rut; and therefore it is the part of wisdom for motorists to keep off such roads for two weeks at least. Those that undertake the trips are taking their lives into their own hands.

If there is any slackening of the Teutonic warfare on commerce ships during the next few weeks, the situation may be laid in part to the undoubted efforts of the Teutons to intercept other flotillas of transports bearing Russian soldiers from either Archangel or Vladivostok to the war front in western Europe. The successful trip of a "large flotilla," as the French reports had it, is likely to spur the Teutons to determined efforts to prevent further additions to the ranks of the entente allies from that source. The game would be large and the effort would be considered a legitimate operation of war. If a flotilla of transports could be broken up and some of them sunk it would be a decided advantage to the Teutons. Therefore, it may be expected that some of the submarine boats now engaged in lying in wait for commerce ships may be sent out in search of this big game of the sea.

## WHY THE UNITED STATES NEEDS A LARGER NAVY.

The plea that there is no need of strengthening the United States navy against a possible attack by Germany on the ground that the combined navies of Great Britain and France would ward off the attack is too puerile to gain support among red-blooded, independent Americans. Must we depend upon Great Britain and France to save us from annihilation? Is the United States so flabby with riches that it cannot defend itself, the biggest republic of the world? Would Great Britain and France be in a position to act as a buffer between Germany and the United States, even were they willing to do our work for us? At the present time it might be figured that Great Britain and France would find it to their interests to keep the German fleet bottled up or to destroy it should it have the temerity to emerge from its haven of refuge. But the present war is not going to continue indefinitely. The time is coming when the United States must stand on its own feet and meet its own problems and fight its own enemies, unaided except perhaps through the moral support of Great Britain and France. The time is coming when the United States will stand in dire need of a navy which shall be capable of standing off Germany, and perhaps Japan. Great Britain and France will say to us, Go



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Here's the new young men's nobby suits, new stripes that are all the go, \$15, \$18, \$20, and as good values as ever. The colors and wear guaranteed.

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and fight your own battles. Therefore, it is not for the present situation that the navy must be fashioned, but for the future when the present great war shall have been settled and the nations will be free to follow their inclinations. The United States may not hope to have a navy as large as Great Britain's within half a century; and there is not a compelling reason for such a navy. There is, however, an opportunity to put the United States on an even footing with Germany and Japan. That opportunity must be improved now, or the United States may be a sorry nation indeed within a score of years.

## CURRENT COMMENT

## Success of Punitive Expeditions.

History shows that it is not usually wise to stake too much on the capture of a particular guerrilla leader. Even in home territory it may be much like looking for a needle in a haystack, as was seen in the Vendee and in the frequent irregular wars in Spain. Frequently a government in despair has found it easier and cheaper to buy an assassin's knife in order to dispose of an elusive outlaw who has secret helpers among the people. As a rule so-called punitive raids have been less punitive than retaliatory, the innocent being made to suffer for the guilty, a practice which has some justification in dealing with savage tribes which practice it and understand it. When Albanians raid a Montenegrin town it is easy for the Montenegrins to retort by shooting the first Albanian tribesmen they find, a process which has been going on from time immemorial and is perfectly understood on both sides. But when a civilized power is obliged to search for an outlaw in the territory of a friendly neighboring state the situation becomes one of extraordinary difficulty, and history affords few precedents. It does, however, warn against the danger of a commitment to a definite program or to a definite demand. An elusive foe, as the Romans learned from the Parthians, is the most difficult to deal with.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

## The War in Asia.

The Turk has got his back to the wall and is fighting desperately for his dominion in Asia. Never was he harder pressed in the region where the Ottoman empire had its birth. Indeed, the attacks have never before come at once from so many directions. The British have not only banished Turkish sovereignty from Egypt, but have established themselves in Syria and Arabia and are trying to fight their way up from the Persian gulf through the heart of Babylonia into Mesopotamia. Three strong Russian armies come down from the Caucasus into Armenia, while two more advance through Persia as if to aid the British invasion. On the Black sea coast the Turkish towns are bombarded by the Russians and on the Mediterranean by the French. The Turks must surely wish they had not entered the war. But they will doubtless fight it out. And there will be no easy triumphal procession for their enemies.

The difficulties encountered by the British in their efforts to reach Bagdad are largely due to floods of somewhat unusual severity and duration in the Tigris and the Euphrates, but the expedition would have won its goal long since if the Turks had not opposed the advance with military skill and soldierly resolution. For more than four months they have besieged General Townshend at Kut-el-Amara, the key to Bagdad, and the relief force which started at the beginning of the year is yet some twenty miles away. The principal Russian armies in Armenia, after their series of important victories, are also meeting with stubborn resistance. They have failed as yet to get to Trebizond by the shore road from Antina, and are checked at Balbour on the road from Erzerum. But their advance from Erzerum to Manakhatum, half-way to Erzingan, is the move that threatens seriously threaten Turkish power. It is certain to lead to sanguinary battles, and at such a distance from his base at Tiflis the grand duke will need no small force to guard his long lines of communication.—Boston Transcript.

## Something Wrong.

"Did Billy's chauffeur run off with his daughter or his wife?"  
 "I'm not sure. But I understand that he said the other day he hadn't been so happy in years."  
 "Then it couldn't have been his daughter!"—Life.

## No Drill Needed.

Dentist—Excuse me a moment, please. Patient—Where are you going?  
 Dentist—Before beginning work on you I must have my drill.  
 Patient—Great Scott, man, can't you drill a tooth without a rehearsal?—Judge.

## Who Gets Your Money?

You pay the landlord, the grocer and the butcher, but what do you pay yourself? What are you getting out of your earnings?

Next salary day, pay a dollar or two to yourself and make your start towards independence.

Why don't you try it? Start now—at this bank.

## Peoples National Bank

Worthen Block Barre, Vermont

Open Monday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock.

## FOREST NOTES.

The increase in the demand for potash has resulted in number of inquiries of government officials concerning the amount of this chemical contained in wood ashes which may be available at sawmills operating on the national forests.

The waste product of sawmills in the United States including that fed to the furnace as fuel is estimated to be 36,000,000 cords per year, and the equivalent of 2,880,000,000 cubic feet of solid wood substance. About half of it has no use whatever but is usually burned to get rid of it.

The chestnut blight has already done damage estimated as close to \$50,000,000. The disease attacks both American and European species but does little damage to those from Japan and China. Plant breeders by crossing Japanese chestnut and native chinquapin have produced resistant trees. Some of the Chinese chestnuts are said to grow 100 feet high in their home forests.

The annual losses of livestock on the national forest ranges of the West due to predatory animals are over \$500,000. An organized campaign is now going on to exterminate these animals. Wolves are responsible for about 70 per cent of the cattle losses, while bears cause most of the remainder. Approximately 75 per cent of the sheep losses are due to coyotes, two per cent to bears, and five per cent to lynxes and wild cats. Mountain lions are charged with killing only a few head of cattle and sheep.

## WILLIAMSTOWN.

The Odd Fellows lodge will hold its 97th anniversary at its hall Wednesday, April 26. All Odd Fellows and Rebekahs and families are cordially invited.

Don't forget that you can buy the best nonskid bicycle tire for \$2.50 at the local repair shop. H. M. Lasell.

Artist—What's the matter? It's a good joke. Isn't it?

"It's a very good joke. The first time I heard that joke I laughed and the tears rolled down my pinface!"—Life.

Auction Sale  
—OF—  
REAL ESTATE

To close the estate of John H. Sprague, late of East Brookfield, the undersigned will sell at public auction, on

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1916

at 1 o'clock p. m., at the late residence of the said John H. Sprague, the following described property, viz:

## HOME PLACE

consisting of about 40 acres of land, in the village of East Brookfield, with a 2-story house and all containing 8 rooms, 2 bathrooms, billiard room and bathroom with set tubs, hot and cold water at sink. The barn, corn barn and sheds are all in fair condition, and both house and barn are supplied with never-failing spring water. The land is suitably divided into mowed field, pasture and orchard; the latter is fenced and can be used for either mowed field or pasture. In the pasture there is a sufficient amount of young thrifty growing pine to make the property especially desirable from the standpoint of investment. This property is located in the well-known fertile valley of East Brookfield, on the main thoroughfare from White River Junction to Montpelier, and is an ideal spot for a home. Within ¼ mile from church and store and ½ mile from school. On R. F. D. and Orange County telephone line. ALSO A LARGE MILL BUILDING, in good state of repair and could be easily adapted to almost any kind of manufacturing. One-half acre of land goes with the building.

**DURKEE FARM**—This farm contains 174 acres of land, suitably divided into 3 mowed fields and 2 pastures, all of which are productive and fertile. Pastures are well watered and one of them is well fenced. On this property there is a large acreage of thrifty growing soft wood and enough old growth spruce, hemlock and fir ready for the saw to more than pay for the whole property. This farm is located on the east hill in the south part of the town of Brookfield, and the timber lot is within 3 miles of the saw-mill at North Randolph and is on a good road, over which a team can always handle a good load. On this farm there is also a good sugar orchard and a small orchard of grafted fruit.

**SYKE SMITH FARM**—This farm contains 120 acres, located on the East Hill in Brookfield, about 1½ miles from East Brookfield village; 118 acres of this property is fenced with cedar posts and wire (mostly) into 1 pasture, which will take care of from 50 to 60 head of cattle during an ordinary season, and is unusually well watered. On this property there

## JINGLES AND JESTS

## Proved.

Mrs. Justed—And would you really do anything for me, Jack?  
 Justed—Darling, I swear it!  
 Mrs. J.—Then would you please let my brother Bob, the surgeon, operate on you for something? He's just starting in, you know!—Life.

## Age.

"A man is as old as he feels," quoted the parlor philosopher.  
 "And a woman is as old as her photograph taken about 15 years ago," added the mere man.—Judge.

## Signs.

Hokus—So you believe in signs, eh? Well, when a man is always making new friends, what is that a sign of?  
 Fokus—It's likely to be a sign that his old friends have found him out.—Life.

## Plant Roses.

"Oh," you say, "I did plant a rosebush several years ago and a lot of the roses died." True, I may remark; and so it is true that the geraniums and coleuses and tender annuals also all died at the end of the first season. Not one of them gave such flowers as the roses did give, or ought to have given if decently treated. Therefore, I respectfully hint that if the roses all died at the end of the first year, they were yet very much worth while, because they paid their way as they lived in bloom and beauty and probable fragrance.

Plant roses this spring. Plant whatever "novelties" allure you, for some of them will turn out well, and if they do not, you have had the experience of trying and hoping; you have had the glow of expectancy. Do not expect success always. Do you never miss a shot, Mr. Golfer—never lose a ball? Does Mrs. Rose-Garden always make good with her jelly? Is she always ahead at auction bridge?

Rose-planting is a sport.—J. Horace McFarland in The Country Magazine for April.

is a splendid sugar orchard that slopes to the south, in which it is estimated that upwards of 1,000 sugar maples could be tapped. There are also several acres of thrifty, young, growing soft wood timber and quite a quantity of pine already large enough for the saw. The other 2 acres consist of a fine orchard, one-half of which is now in bearing and with proper care would yield an abundance of fine grafted fruit of the standard summer, fall and winter varieties. On the other half there has within the past 5 or 6 years been planted 100 young trees of standard winter varieties.

**PEAKE FARM**—This farm contains 100 acres and is located on the East Hill 2 miles from East Brookfield village, is well watered and well fenced with wire and cedar posts and is all in one field, which will carry 25 head or more of cattle during an ordinary season. Has a good sugar orchard on it of 1,000 or more trees, and a small number of nice fruit trees.

**BURNHAM FARM**—This farm contains 163 acres and is divided into 2 pastures, both of which are well watered and well fenced with cedar posts and wire. This property is located on the East Hill in Brookfield, about 3 miles from East Brookfield village. Each of these pastures will carry 30 or more head of cattle during an ordinary season. On the larger field there are probably 50 acres, heavily covered with hard wood, which lays within about five miles of the village of Granville and on a good road. There is also on this lot a considerable quantity of spruce and hemlock which is large enough for the saw. On the smaller lot, there is also a large quantity of old growth spruce and hemlock.

**GULF FARM**—Consists of what was originally 2 farms and contains 371 acres, the meadows of which lie in the beautiful fertile valley on the main traveled road between White River Junction and Montpelier, and at the Brookfield end of the famous Williamstown Gulf. These 2 farms are capable of keeping 100 or more head of cattle and the necessary teams, and the buildings consist of house and ell, horse barn, corn barn and 2 large cow barns. The land is suitably divided into 2 large, fertile mowed fields, 3 grand pastures, and woodland, of which there are approximately 100 acres of old growth maple and beech, 50 acres of old growth white birch, 10 or more acres of thrifty pine. On this farm there is also plenty of nice grafted fruit, butternut trees galore, which are in bearing, and there is no better fishing ground in the country. Those who want such property as is described above, look the property over and attend this great sale prepared to buy for the property to be sold, rain or shine, to the highest bidder. Remember the place and hour, Friday, April 28, 1916, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Terms at time of sale.

EDWARD G. SPRAGUE,  
 WILLIAM H. SPRAGUE,  
 Executors.  
 DAN A. PERRY, Auctioneer.

## Big Sale All This Week

## The Opportunity of a Life Time for You

## To Buy Summer Goods Here

Every article being sold less than regular prices. That is why you should come to this store.

## All New Coats and Suits in This Sale

New Silk Waists, Silk and Kid Gloves, latest Neckwear here, New Silk Hose, New Spring and Summer Underwear. Finest assortment of Wash Goods, and Laces. Buy your Curtain Material here. 100 Sample Curtains on sale 25c each.

## THE VAUGHAN STORE

## COW TEST REPORT.

Report of the Winoski Valley Cow Test Association of East Montpelier and Calais for the Six Months Ending April 1, 1916.

The following list shows the cows which have produced 1,000 lbs. (or over) of milk or 40 lbs. or over of butterfat in any one month.

OCTOBER.			
Cow's Number.	Milk.	Butterfat.	
L. D. Coburn	1	40.1	
E. E. Pray	2	42.2	
W. A. Foster	1	45.6	
J. R. Young	3	48.1	
C. A. Badger	4	48.8	
H. L. Templeton	11	42.7	
C. M. Gould	19	42.8	
C. W. Fitch	28	42.7	
C. W. Fitch	22	42.8	
C. W. Fitch	5	42.8	
C. Arthur Bliss	10	42.8	
C. Arthur Bliss	16	42.8	
C. Arthur Bliss	17	42.8	
L. D. Coburn	8	41.7	

NOVEMBER.			
Cow's Number.	Milk.	Butterfat.	
H. L. Coburn	81	41.3	
C. A. Badger	28	41.2	
H. L. Templeton	9	40.5	
H. L. Templeton	11	42.2	
H. L. Templeton	19	42.8	
C. M. Gould	9	42.9	
C. M. Gould	13	42.9	
C. W. Fitch	1	42.9	
C. W. Fitch	5	42.8	
C. Arthur Bliss	4	41.8	
C. Arthur Bliss	6	44.6	
C. Arthur Bliss	8	41.4	
C. Arthur Bliss	9	45.7	
B. R. Crawford	1	45.9	

DECEMBER.			
Cow's Number.	Milk.	Butterfat.	
E. E. Pray	4	41.6	
C. A. Badger	4	41.3	
C. A. Badger	28	42.9	
C. A. Badger	31	40.9	
J. R. Young	9	42.6	
J. R. Young	12	42.8	
H. L. Templeton	3	40.8	
H. L. Templeton	9	37.1	
H. L. Templeton	11	40.8	
H. L. Templeton	19	42.9	
C. M. Gould	10	44.5	
C. M. Gould	18	42.5	
F. H. Goodridge	4	42.8	
F. H. Goodridge	6	42.8	
F. H. Goodridge	21	42.8	
Morse Bros.	30	42.8	
C. W. Fitch	5	42.2	
C. Arthur Bliss	8	41.8	
C. Arthur Bliss	9	42.7	
C. Arthur Bliss	16	42.7	
C. Arthur Bliss	17	42.7	
B. R. Crawford	1	41.2	

JANUARY.			
Cow's Number.	Milk.	Butterfat.	
E. E. Pray	8	41.07	
E. E. Pray	18	40.8	
C. A. Badger	28	40.8	
C. A. Badger	31	40.8	
J. R. Young	6	40.82	
J. R. Young	9	41.6	
J. R. Young	12	42.8	
H. L. Templeton	3	41.7	
H. L. Templeton	11	42.8	
H. L. Templeton	19	42.8	
C. M. Gould	10	44.5	
C. M. Gould	18	42.5	
F. H. Goodridge	4	42.8	
F. H. Goodridge	6	42.8	
F. H. Goodridge	21	42.8	
Morse Bros.	30	42.8	
C. W. Fitch	5	42.2	
C. Arthur Bliss	8	41.8	
C. Arthur Bliss	9	42.7	
C. Arthur Bliss	16	42.7	
C. Arthur Bliss	17	42.7	
B. R. Crawford	1	41.2	

FEBRUARY.			
Cow's Number.	Milk.	Butterfat.	
L. D. Coburn	24	40.64	
H. L. Coburn	9	42.2	
H. L. Coburn	12	40.9	
E. E. Pray	8	43.9	
C. A. Badger	4	40.8	
C. A. Badger	28	40.8	
C. A. Badger	31	40.8	
J. R. Young	6	40.82	
J. R. Young	9	41.6	
J. R. Young	12	42.8	
H. L. Templeton	3	41.7	
H. L. Templeton	11	42.8	
H. L. Templeton	19	42.8	
C. M. Gould	10	44.5	
C. M. Gould	18	42.5	
F. H. Goodridge	4	42.8	
F. H. Goodridge	6	42.8	
F. H. Goodridge	21	42.8	
Morse Bros.	30	42.8	
C. W. Fitch	5	42.2	
C. Arthur Bliss	8	41.8	
C. Arthur Bliss	9	42.7	
C. Arthur Bliss	16	42.7	
C. Arthur Bliss	17	42.7	
B. R. Crawford	1	41.2	

MARCH.			
Cow's Number.	Milk.	Butterfat.	
L. D. Coburn	24	40.64	
H. L. Coburn	9	42.2	
H. L. Coburn	12	40.9	
E. E. Pray	8	43.9	
C. A. Badger	4	40.8	
C. A. Badger	28	40.8	
C. A. Badger	31	40.8	
J. R. Young	6	40.82	
J. R. Young	9	41.6	
J. R. Young	12	42.8	
H. L. Templeton	3	41.7	
H. L. Templeton	11	42.8	
H. L. Templeton	19	42.8	
C. M. Gould	10	44.5	
C. M. Gould	18	42.5	
F. H. Goodridge	4	42.8	
APRIL.			
Ernest Bros.	30	41.1	44.4
Ernest Bros.	1	40.2	46.2
Ernest Bros.	2	40.1	46.2
Ernest Bros.	3	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	4	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	5	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	6	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	7	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	8	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	9	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	10	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	11	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	12	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	13	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	14	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	15	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	16	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	17	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	18	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	19	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	20	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	21	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	22	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	23	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	24	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	25	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	26	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	27	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	28	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	29	40.1	46.9
Ernest Bros.	30	40.1	46.9